

# TALKS FOR ART.

## McKinley Urges Democracy's Overthrow.

### HAILED BY MASSES.

#### Thousands Hear the Gospel of Good Government.

His Triumphant Trip Through Illinois Ends in an Immense Throng at the First Regiment Armory, Chicago—The Famous Protectionist in One Day Sounds the Slogan of Republican Victory to One Hundred Thousand Admirers—Wit and Wisdom that Arouse Wild Waves of Enthusiasm.

Gov. William McKinley rung the changes of the Democrats to Illinois Republicanism all day Monday from Olney, in the southern part of the State, to the most responsive and enthusiastic meeting yet held in Chicago. The First Regiment Armory was opened at 6 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock the doors were closed, because no more people could be contained in the building with safety. Conservative estimates placed the crowd inside at 12,000. Fully an equal number came late and were forced to content themselves with waiting on the curb for a sight of the orator when he arrived. Gov. McKinley left Olney via the Illinois Central at 9 o'clock in the morning. He had previously addressed a crowd of fully 15,000 persons just after breakfast at 8 o'clock. From there he took up a triumphal march toward Chicago, and when his magnificent orator terminated at night he had spoken on the hopeful words of victory to fully 100,000 people during the day.

The crowds in the Armory, while waiting for McKinley's appearance, set up so. "John's Brown's Body" was a favorite. "Marching Through Georgia" came in a close second. When that crowd could do nothing it clapped hands and danced the floor. But it was never still. A small riot broke out about the southwestern doorway. The men there were hopping up and down and screaming fit to tear the lining out of their throats. The screaming spread and spread until every man and woman in the place was more or less especially more-wicked up in it. A sturdy, smooth-tongued, and somewhat stern-looking man was trying to get in by the door aforesaid. He had the blue and gold badge of the Republican Marching Club pinned to his overcoat, and he kept waving salutations at the wild crowd that opened a way for him. He was William McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio, and proprietor of a large, hearty Presidential boom. The crowd went wild and continued its deafening demonstration for fully five minutes before the apostle of protectionism was able to make himself heard. When at length he got an opportunity to speak Gov. McKinley said:

Two years ago a Republican national administration which had been in power for nearly four years, which had conducted the government with singular ability and honesty and efficiency at the head of which was one of our greatest American Presidents, President Harrison, was by the voice of the people voted out of power and the Democratic party was voted in. For nineteen months, therefore, the Democratic party has been in control of every branch of the general government, and during that nineteen months, which have been the longest since the war, Congress has been engaged in revising the tariff, and while Congress has been engaged in revising the tariff,



GOV. MCKINLEY.

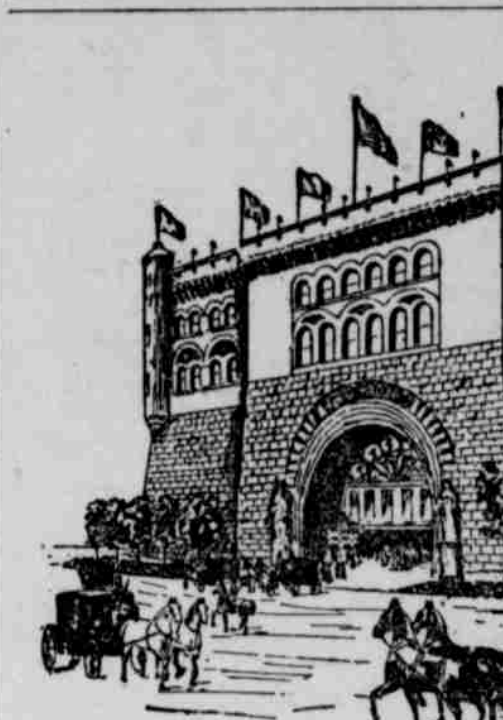
If the people have been revising their votes, and it has not taken the people so long to revise their opinion as it has taken Congress to revise the tariff, there is a probability that in a quarter of a century as has taken place within the last twenty-four months. Every northern State which has spoken in condemnation of Democratic policies and Democratic measures has spoken in approval of the State of New York, then on to Massachusetts—the latter State electing a Democratic Governor in 1892, he was displaced by a Republican Governor in 1893 by a plurality of nearly 10,000. Then in Iowa, in the West, which has been presided over by a Democratic Governor, he too was displaced by a Republican Governor by a plurality of nearly 10,000. In Ohio we have undergone the same change. (Applause.) In 1892 Ohio gave a little more than 1,000 plurality for the Republican ticket and lost for the first time in fifty years, a Republican Governor. In 1893, before the same people and upon the fullest vote that was ever polled, and with the same issues, was recorded a Republican plurality of more than 100,000. (Applause.) And Pennsylvania, the Gibraltar of Republicanism, in a special election held in February, 1893, nominated for Congress a Republican at large, that veteran Republican, Gathusa A. Grow, and that great State gave to him the unparalleled plurality of 100,000. And the same cheering news comes from the Pacific, from the State of Oregon, which more than tripled its plurality of the year before, and then in Vermont, in August, giving to the Republican cause an almost unprecedented plurality; and then, in the State of Maine in September, it gave to the Republican ticket a larger plurality than that ticket had ever received even in the stress of the great war for the preservation of the Union. (Applause.)

And not only is this revolution of public sentiment going on in the North but it is certainly going on in the South. (Applause.) In the State of Louisiana only a few months ago the representative men of that State—men who had hitherto been Democrats, who are Democrats by tradition and education, who never have been able to see any good in the Republican party, and who had always believed that the material interests of the country were safe in the hands of the Democratic party—were at last compelled to abandon that position, and by proclamation had declared their adherence to the principles of the national Republican party. (Applause and cheers.)

What has been the occasion for this remarkable revolution in public sentiment? I can answer it in a single sentence. A Democratic President and a Democratic Congress have been running the Government for nineteen months, and during that time little else has been running. (Laughter and applause.)

Every industry has been seriously interrupted, all the enterprises of the people have been very seriously checked; labor has been less employed than for thirty years, and when employed, at greatly reduced wages. There has been no cessation in those nineteen months in the waste of wealth and wages and property and investment, and it has been estimated that the cost to the people has been greater than the expense of a great civil war to restore the Union and preserve the honor of the flag. And the people seem to be in disagreement with all three of them. (Great applause.)

The Tariff Law of the Democrats. They have at last given us a tariff law, and they go about saying, "Why, we have got a tariff law." Daniel Webster, speaking of the tariff of 1842, said: "The Democrats tell us we have got a tariff, but what kind of a tariff? (Cries of English free trade.) He said we will have weather to-morrow, but what kind of weather? (Great laughter.) Will it be fair or will it be foul? They have given us a tariff law which nobody approves of who lives beneath the stars and stripes (applause), which subverts no American in great but the whisky trust and the sugar trust (applause), a law which the President of the United States characterized as an act of party perfidy and party dishonor, which, he said, if it became a law, the Democratic party never could look the people of the country in the face, and which, after its passage, he declared in a letter to the Congressmen (Cathings) was the very consummation of self-destruction that may mean (laughter); a law which the President of the United States refused to sign and the one reason he refused to sign it was because it was not bad enough. (Great applause and laughter.) A law which Congressmen Wilson declared was the product of the most monstrous trust in the United States, which held Congress by the throat; a law which Senator



FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, CHICAGO.

Mills of Texas, proclaimed in the open Senate did not have the approval of 1,000 people in the United States. (Applause.) And the people of the country are asked to approve of that law. But, my fellow-citizens, after the country has waited for nineteen months for some settlement of the question—anything, they said, was better than no thing—give us some certain tariff law, and then we will adjust our business to it—that was the cry of the business men of the country, and after they had passed a law then they had announced that that law was no settlement of the tariff question at all (laughter); that it was only the beginning (laughter); that it was the entire wrong tariff reform; that it was but the first step toward free trade. Mr. Cleveland himself declared that the war had only just begun, and is called all the friends of tariff reform to close up their ranks, touch elbow with elbow, and prepare for a fresh assault upon the industries of the United States. He called every Democratic Senator and every Democratic Representative a traitor who stood in his place and begged the Democrats to Congress to stay the industries of the country. (Applause.) Traitors they may have been, but before anything they were traitors to their party and the tens of thousands, aye, hundreds of thousands, of Democrats who have been traitors to their party. (Great applause.)

The Genesis of the Law. And it is infinitely better to be a traitor to your party than a traitor to the sacred interests of 100,000,000 of people. But, my fellow-citizens, who made that law? Three Senators made it. It never had the deliberate consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means, or of the Finance Committee of the Senate, or of the Conference Committee of the two Houses. It was made by seven Democratic Senators met in caucus and turned over their sacred trust to the three Senators who were the authors of the law. That made this great tariff law for the people of the United States? Harris of Tennessee, Vest of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas. And then there were three more great manufacturers and industrial States (laughter) enacted a law for 5,000,000 of people. That law was made by thirty-four votes of the country, for you never consulted, and the voice and the law thus made cannot endure.

They say they have reduced the duties to remove the burdens from the people. But we have not had any such burden in fifty years as the Democratic party has been in power. (Laughter and applause.) And yet I see Democratic orators going about the country saying: "We made wool free, and no woolen goods were made free than the price of wool went up. Well, now, if that be true, then the tariff is not a tax. Then free trade is a tax. And they say they have put a duty on sugar, and they say, I do not know whether that is true or not, but if it be true it only proves that a tariff is a tax, and that the more tariff you put on a thing the cheaper it becomes. (Laughter and applause.)

They say they have reduced the tariff so as to increase the revenue. Well, we never needed revenue worse in our lives than we do now. (Laughter.) They have reduced the tariff to increase the revenue. Now, I need not tell this intelligent audience that if you reduce the tariff on foreign goods that compete with our goods, and expect to increase the revenue, you must multiply importations. Well, now, the more we import into this country, the more we make, the less we will make, won't we? The More Imports the Less Manufacturers. We cannot, my fellow-citizens, we cannot have our goods abroad and make them at home, and the more goods we import from Europe, like unto the goods we make at home, the less goods we will make at home. The less labor will be employed at home, and the wages will be reduced abroad, and the wages will be reduced at home. If we make our goods at home the labor will be employed at home, the wages will be increased at home, and the wages will be increased abroad. (Applause.) Mr. Lincoln gave the whole philosophy of this tariff question when he said: "I don't know much about the tariff, but I do know if I buy a ton of iron in London and pay for it, I get the iron, but the Englishman gets the \$20; but if I buy a ton of iron in the United States, I have got the iron and my own people have got the \$20." (Applause.)

If it is more foreign goods you want, then you want to continue the Democratic party in power. (Cries of "No, no," and hisses.) Well, see that you don't. (Applause.) But they say, my fellow-citizens, that if we have free trade we would have things a little cheaper. Well, aren't things cheap enough now? Does anybody want anything cheaper? Are wages too high? (Cries of "No, no.") Does anybody who thinks well of his country and its future and its citizenship and its civilization want wages brought down any lower? Well, wages will come down unless we have free trade and the American workshop by a protective tariff.

and also at his own table. (Great applause.) There is nothing so expensive in this world, and there is nothing so expensive as idleness and poverty, and the way to prevent idleness and poverty is to do our own work. (Cries of "That's right.") We have discovered in this world of ours that if we do not keep our own business here our business won't keep us here. Why, they talk about a foreign market. If there is anything in the world that cheers the Democratic leader it is something foreign. (Laughter.) A foreign market. Why, the foreign market was never opened up by the operation of the law of 1890. During the years of its operation there was not a workingman in the United States who could not get work at remunerative wages, and on the average, a better wage than he had ever received before. (Great applause.)

There were mistakes in the law of 1890, doubtless. No great law like that could be made without mistakes creeping into it, but whatever mistakes there were every one of them was on the side of the American people and in favor of the American home. (Applause.) There have been 500 mistakes discovered in the law of 1890 (applause), and not one of them was on the side of the American people or in favor of the American home or the American flag.

Speaks of Penions. My friends want to know about the pensions. They say they have reduced expenditures in the last two years. I see Vice President Stevenson says they have saved \$2,000,000 in appropriations, and \$27,000,000 of these \$28,000,000 are for pensions. He doesn't say that the Democratic party is the most remarkable party in history. It is for anything to get power, then it is never working for anything but power. (Applause.) I can remember

when it used to be for a free and unlimited coinage of silver; at least it tried to make believe it was for that. It had the House and the Republicans had the rest of the government, and they used to go through the idle ceremony of passing a free-coinage bill, and then they would go back to their people in the South and the West and say if it had not been for the Republican party they would have had a free and unlimited coinage of silver. Well, the Republican party is not in their way now, and has not been for nineteen months, and now that they have got the power they have not heard anything about the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

They posed in 1890 as the enemies of the trusts, and when they came into power, upon their own confession, they became the willing tools of the most gigantic trust in this country. They posed in 1890 as the true and only friends of labor, and they were engaged in that year in arraying the employes against the employer. And when they got into power they inaugurated an industrial policy that has given to labor the deadliest blow it ever had. For let me tell you, working men of Chicago, it is a good deal easier to bring wages down than it is to take wages up. Wages are the first to fall and the last to rise, and when the manufacturer has to reduce the cost of his product to meet sharp foreign competition the first place he goes to is his pay-roll. (Applause.)

There is another thing we might as well understand, and that is, that we will not profit any more than labor will work without wages. And you cannot get capital to come out of its hole unless it sees a reasonably certain profit. Under a Protective Tariff. But can you be surprised at the situation? For nearly a third of a century this country has been under the rule of a tariff under which every industry in the country had been adjusted to it. Mr. Lincoln signed the Morrill tariff, and under that tariff the country enjoyed a protective tariff. The prices of products, the wages of labor—everything was related to that protective tariff. And then suddenly the tariff was changed, and when that change came nobody knew what to do, for nobody knew what the Democratic party would do, and they waited, and while they waited business was stagnated, and while business was stagnated the workingmen waited out on the streets. (Applause and cries of "You are right.")

Now, if you voted for Mr. Cleveland, (A voice: "Not.") It has been very hard to get anybody to confess that this year. (Laughter.) Why, men of every variety of political opinion have voted for him. They have voted for him because there was no great, lofty patriotic aim that moved men to vote for President Cleveland. They have voted for him because they believed that he would do for them what they believed in the golden standard alone voted for him; the man who believed in the double standard voted for him. The single tax, the disciples of Henry George, the men who were averse to all such vagaries, voted for him. (A voice: "That's right.") The Democratic protectionists voted for him, for he didn't believe the Democratic party would interrupt the industries of the country. They have voted for him because they believed that that party would open up unrestricted commerce with the world, and those who didn't believe in pensions at all voted for him. (Laughter.) Everybody who was dissatisfied with the tariff, and everybody who was dissatisfied with the tariff, for the most part, were dissatisfied ever since. (Long and tremendous applause.)

A Fortune for a Pair of Boots. Some years ago a man who had started in business in Tasmania found that he could not meet his engagements, and was compelled to call a meeting of his creditors. Among his assets were a number of Mount Bichor Tin Mine shares, which were regarded as worthless. It was the first tin mine discovered in Tasmania, and the output was not as nearly as the prospectus declared it would be. The shares traded in value, and when the debtors offered them to his creditors, the latter smiled and refused to touch them.

Among the creditors was a poor shoemaker who had supplied the man with a pair of shoes. He offered to take the shares in payment of his debt. No one raised any objection, and he took the shares, saying, "They may turn out to be a little more than I thought."

Five years later, under proper management, the mine developed into a valuable property. It was a veritable mountain of tin, and the shares sprang up to an astonishing point. Eventually the man was "cornered" by a French syndicate and the shares reaching a fabulous price the once indigent shoemaker sold out and realized a fortune. The money was wisely invested, and now he is in the enjoyment of an income of several thousands a year, derived from the payment for a pair of boots valued at ten shillings!

How to Raise Terraia. A terrapin farm consists of canals, narrow ridges of land between them. The ends of the canals are secured that it is impossible for the terrapin to escape, and the entire farm is surrounded by a high fence.

## NEW SOIL FOR PLOWS.

### INDIAN RESERVATIONS SOON TO BE OPENED.

All That Is Needed Is the President's Proclamation—White Man's Civilization Will Follow—Fund to Be Created for the Use of Indians.

Waiting for the Worst.

All that now prevents the settlement of the Yankton (S. D.) Indian Reservation by white settlers is the proclamation of the President. The treaty has been signed, the allotment of lands to the Indians has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and Congress has made an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the treaty. This land will be really taken, as it is desirable, being in a county that produced good crops this year, and one which is rated as the best corn-producing county in the State.

The Yankton Indian Reservation lies within the borders of Charles Mix County. Outside the reservation the county is well settled, and contains three thriving villages and a great many well-cultivated farms. Negotiations with these Indians were concluded Dec. 31, 1892. By the treaty thus made the Indians released to the United States 168,000 acres of choice farming land, which will soon be open to settlement to homesteaders at \$1.25 per acre. The sum thus realized will go to reimburse the government for the amount paid to the Indians for their land. There are about 2,000 of these Indians, who have made considerable progress in civilization, and have all taken land in severalty and become citizens of the United States. They are now entitled to vote for State officers.

Soil that Is Deep and Fertile. The soil of the reservation is a rich, black alluvial and vegetable mold, slightly sandy, and from one to four feet deep. The surface soil is underlaid by a clay, or more properly a calcareous marl soil which has a remarkable faculty of holding moisture and enables vegetation to withstand practical droughts such as would ruin crops in a less favored country. The reservation is in the celebrated corn and stock belt of South Dakota and when thrown open to settlement will give the homesteader some of the best land at the Government's disposal. On the land in Charles Mix County, outside the reservation, the yield, per acre, of crops in 1893 was: Wheat, 2; oats, 5; corn, 62; flax, 11; barley, 54; rye, 19; potatoes, 130.

As yet no railroad penetrates the reservation or the county in which it



GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, YANKTON AGENCY.

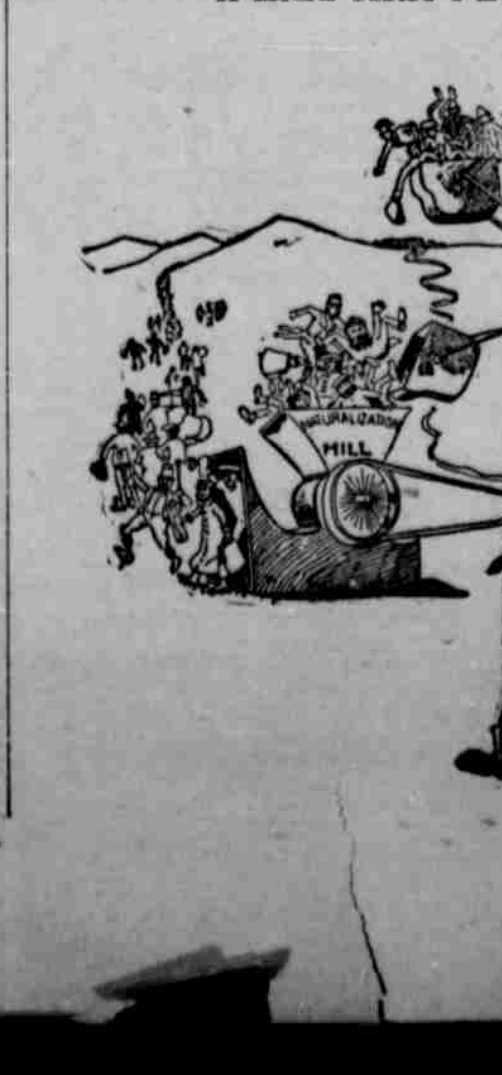
is located, but one road terminates four miles from the northern boundary and another road terminates at the Missouri River, three miles from the eastern boundary of the reservation. A railroad has been surveyed from the city of Yankton, through the reservation, to the western boundary of Charles Mix County. The Yankton Indians are making satisfactory progress in civilization, and already many of them are capable of taking care of themselves, and for such, it is believed, it would be better if all pecuniary aid from the government were withdrawn, throwing them wholly upon their own resources.

### HOME OF THE KICKAPOO.

Rich and Beautiful, and Inhabited by a Lazy, Worthless People.

It will not be long before the Kickapo Indian reservation in Oklahoma Territory is thrown open to settlement, and when that time comes the sun of this curious race of people will have nearly set. Already the note of approaching dissolution of the tribe is sounded in the McCrae bill, which provides for the selling of the public lands in the reservation at public auction. This measure is in the interests of the cattlemen, and is regarded as an outrage against the poor citizens who are clamoring for homes in this, almost the last, remnant of the public domain. The reservation consists of 200,000 acres, and is of great value. It is timbered, well watered, and the soil in the South Canadian River valley is as black and rich as Illinois prairie loam.

### A MILL THAT NEEDS A FINER SIEVE.



The Kickapo Indian who possesses the land domain is constitutionally lazy. In the South Canadian River bottoms the Indians grow little patches of corn. When they have planted the crop they think they have done their duty, and as a result they corn cultivate and woods and wild flowers keep pace with the growth of the corn. The Kickapoos have no schools within their reservation. There are no missionaries there. But for the effort of a gentle, unskilled lady, Miss Elizabeth Test, who has been seventeen years among the Indians teaching the little papooses the primary steps toward an education.

The Kickapo country is rich in timber. The settlers who are fortunate enough to secure these lands will reap a rich harvest. Pecan, wild plum, hickory, elm, red oak, post oak, jack oak, burr oak, white oak, walnut, chittam, persimmon, cottonwood, and



RED TOMAHAWK AND DOG CHASER.

mulberry trees grow in profusion, and many game birds, including the quail, prairie chickens and wild turkeys, are to be found. Of the wild animals, there are gray wolves, timber wolves, coyotes, wildcats, catamounts, and occasionally, in the stillness of the night, the cry of the panther can be heard in the dense forests along the Canadian River. The woods are full of the frisky gray and fox squirrels, and as they playfully leap from tree to tree they keep up a chatter that is confusion.

### CLOTHING MEN UNITE.

Organization Backed by Millions Formed to Stop Profitable Bankruptcy.

Twenty-five of the largest wholesale manufacturers in Chicago, according to a dispatch, have organized a strong defensive association. They propose to reorganize the system of credit, to protect their interests when threatened by hostile legislation, and to grapple as one firm with organized labor, should concerted action be necessary. There are thirty-one large establishments in Chicago where men's and youths' clothing is made. The twenty-five manufacturers, under the name of the Merchants' Association of Chicago, represent an invested capital of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and employ from 10,000 to 15,000 tailors, cutters and seamstresses. The first object is said to be to prevent overbuying by that class of merchants which goes into bankruptcy just after laying in a large stock of goods. These dishonored failures have hit wholesale clothiers harder than any other manufacturers. Customers whose credit was good for several thousand dollars at the utmost found it both impossible and profitable to come to Chicago markets, buy to their limit at half a dozen or more houses and then go home and fail just about the time their bills fell due. That is one of the things the Merchants' Association intend to stop. The entire system of credit has been changed. Instead of each firm making credits for itself, there is now an interchange of credit notes, so that any firm can learn from headquarters whether a shaky customer is over-buying.

### A NOTED QUEEN.

The Famous Woman Who Rules Over Madagascar.

The efforts of the French to gain control of Madagascar bids fair to cause a big disturbance with other European powers. The warlike natives of the islands also object to French domination. The island, which is the largest in the world, is a monarchy, but is not all under one ruler. Queen Ranavalona rules the greater part of it, however. She is the great-granddaughter of Ranahy, and is proud of her ancestry. She was born in 1861, and appointed queen by her predecessor, who was her mother. The royal dynasty of Madagascar boasts of blue blood in spite of black skins. It has been in power since 1700. The present queen dresses in the garb of western civilization, her dresses being imported from Paris. She has been on the throne nearly eleven years.



QUEEN RANAVANA.

A Temple of Health. Where vigor, good digestion, appetite, and sound reason minister to physical comfort is the bodily structure which, however much its foundations have been assailed by ill-health, has been restored—re-built, as it were—by the great renovating tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing infuses strength into a debilitated frame like this saving medicine, which, in the vigor and regularity it imparts to the system, endows it with the surest defense against disease, and the best guaranty of a long life and hale old age. Worn-out men of business, tired mechanics, overworked hands, miners broken down by hardship and exposure to malaria, mariners and tourists all declare that it is the best safeguard against the influences of fatigue, bodily or mental, and of climate and temperature. Incomparable for bilious, rheumatic, kidney, and nervous troubles.

### A Queen Under Punishment.

The little Queen of the Netherlands, though only 13 years of age, already shows signs of the same independent character as her late father was distinguished for. Thus she considers it beneath her royal dignity to respond to the greetings of her loyal subjects, notwithstanding the observations of her government to that effect. One day, as a punishment, the government sent her to bed immediately after their return home. Then you should have seen and heard her little majesty in a fury stamping on the ground and exclaiming: "What! I, the Queen of Holland, ordered off to bed, and at 7 o'clock, too! No, never! even if I have to renounce the throne of my fathers!" Five minutes after this formal protest her majesty was plunged in a sound sleep.—Le Patriote.

### How's This?

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